PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

POSSIBLE GUIDANCE-ASSOCIATED FACILITIES AND GEODETIC MONUMENTS AT TYPE IIID LAUNCH SITES

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JANUARY 1967

COPY 111

8 PAGES 25X1

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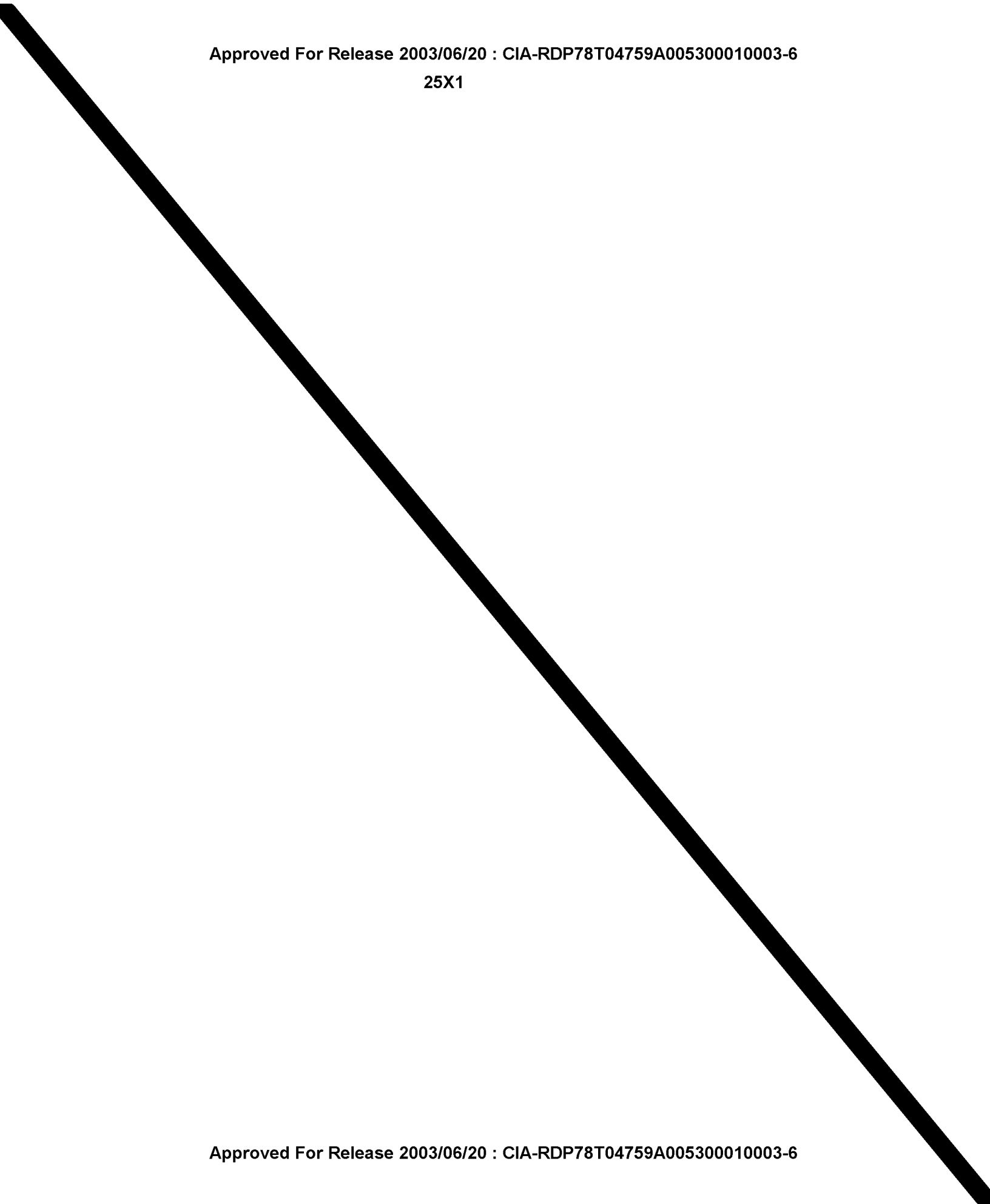

POSSIBLE GUIDANCE-ASSOCIATED FACILITIES AND GEODETIC MONUMENTS AT TYPE IIID LAUNCH SITES

25X1 [redacted] photography of the Tatishchevo ICBM Complex, 4 earth mounds became discernible in a rectangular pattern around each of the launch silos. High-resolution photography, for detailed interpretation to determine what significance the mounds might have with respect to the launch silos, was not available 25X1 [redacted] Continuing analysis of the mounds in various construction stages has been made on subsequent missions.

Construction of the mound positions (Figures 1 and 2) becomes evident at deployed sites late in the midstage of site construction. Each position starts with a deep excavation connected on 3 sides of the rectangular pattern by deep cable trenches which lead into the silo headworks, or the silo headworks appendage, from the northwest. A small square cubicle, with an opening on top and extending above ground level, is observed within the excavation. Completion of the mound is accomplished when the cubicle is earth covered and a small dome semblance is exposed at the apex of the mound. Further significant association with the silo, in addition to cable connection, is that the rectangular orientation of the mounds to the silo is the same at every site. Diagonals of the rectangular positions of the mounds crisscross directly over the center of the silo.

At Launch Site G5-G6 at the Tyuratam Missile Test Center, which consists of 2 soft pads served by a gantry, there are 4 poles on similar cubicles that could possibly support antennas, in approximately the same positions as the mounds observed at Tatishchevo. This pole pattern also appears to have the diagonal crisscross over the launch point. Therefore, the mound positions at the deployed sites could possibly house retractable-type antennas in a hard environment. If the antennas are contained in the mounds, the evidence could point to a possible function of finite and/or vernier guidance systems for the various theoretical launch modes of the ICBM deployed at these sites.

A different configuration of earth mounds is employed at the completed launch sites at the Olovyannaya ICBM Complex. This pattern consists of twin mounds, probably cable connected, on opposite sides of the silo access with diagonals from the apex of each mound also crisscrossing over the silo (Figures 3 and 4). This configuration is functionally similar in appearance, and each mound resembles those of the rectangular pattern, except that one of the mounds is usually dimensionally larger. Prototypes at Tyuratam are at Launch Group L and Launch Sites N2 and N3. It is evident, however, that this twin configuration probably is being abandoned since new launch sites under construction at Olovyannaya are employing the rectangular mound pattern.

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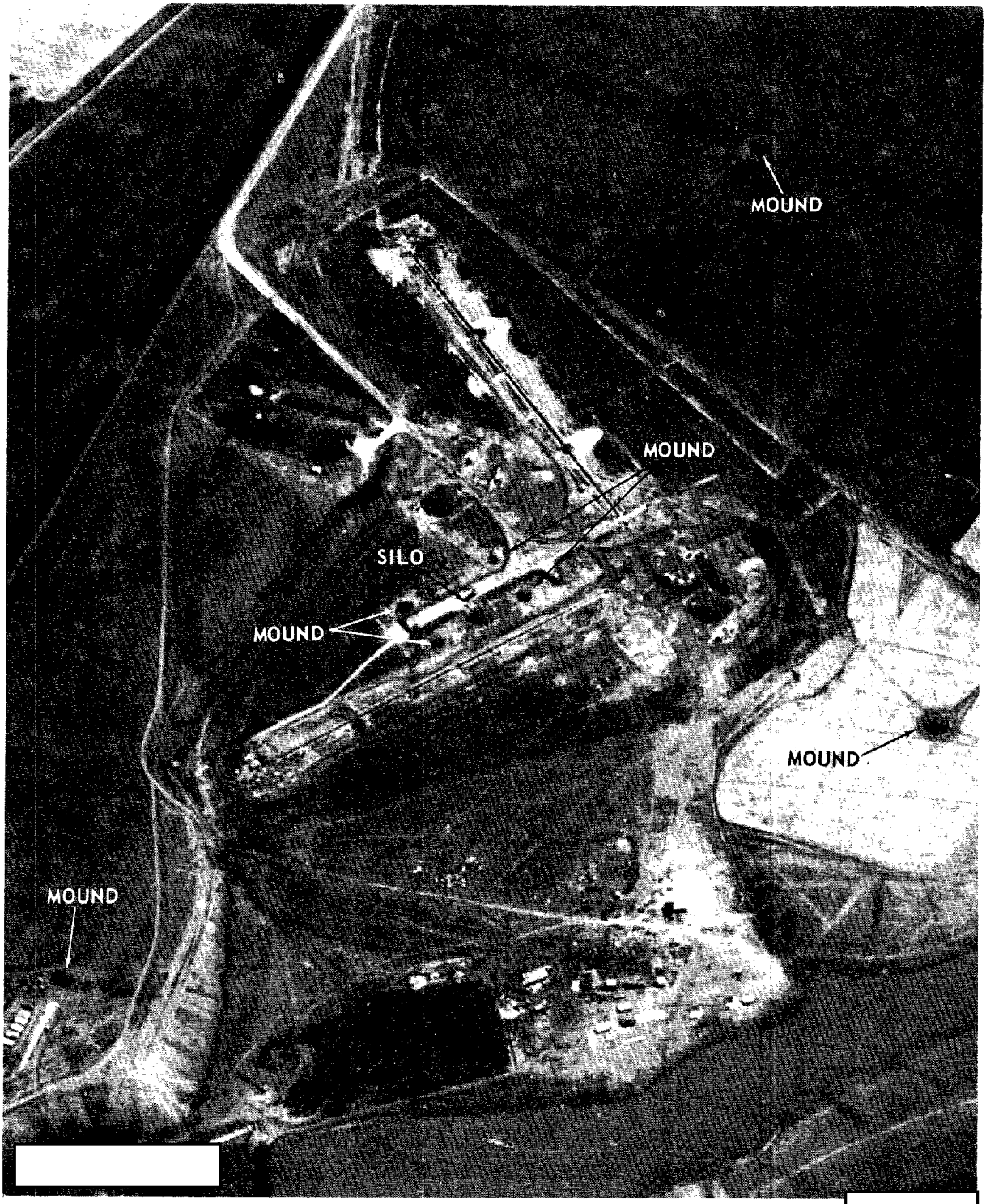

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FIGURE 1. RECTANGULAR MOUND PATTERN AT DEPLOYED TYPE IIID ICBM SITE.

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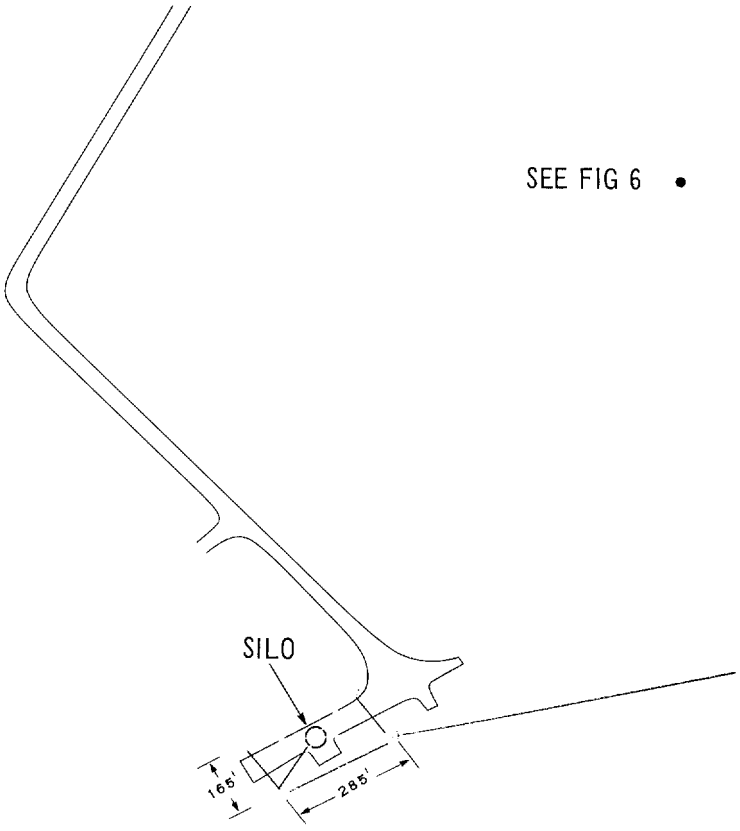

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FIGURE 2. LAYOUT OF RECTANGULAR MOUND PATTERN AT DEPLOYED TYPE IIID ICBM SI

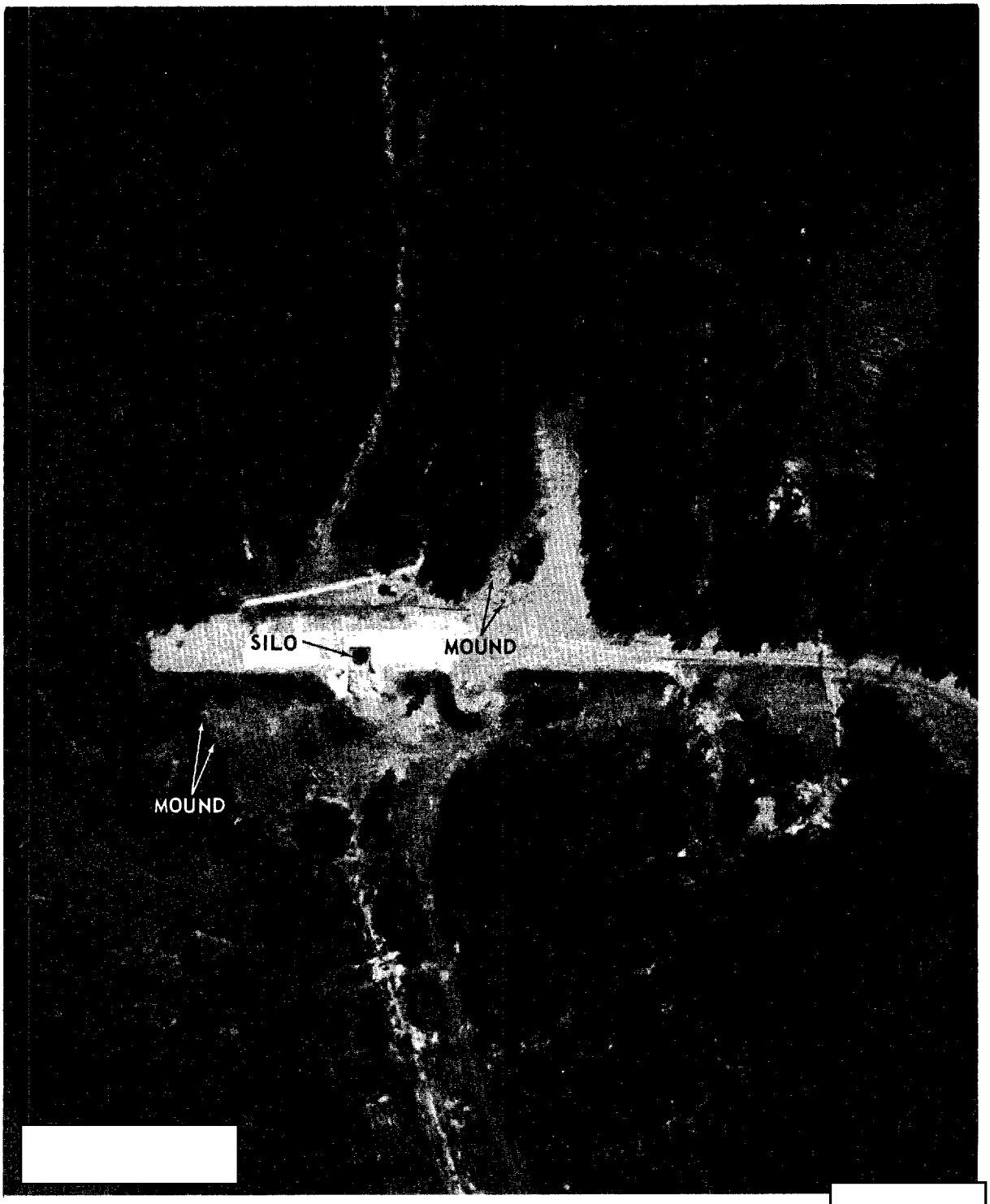

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FIGURE 3. TWIN MOUND PATTERN AT DEPLOYED TYPE IIID ICBM SITE.

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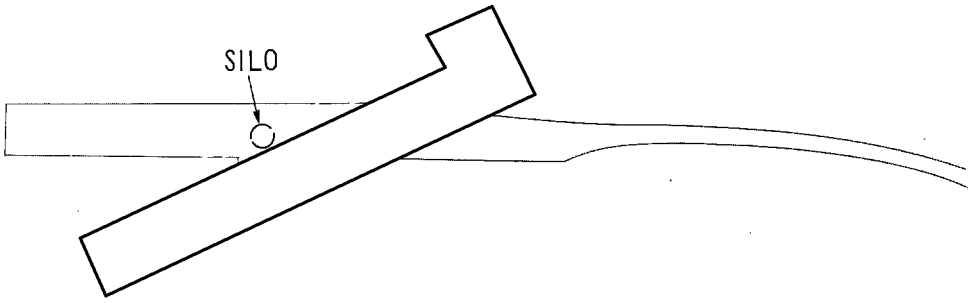

ROAD
LINE OF SIGHT
MOUND

25X1

FIGURE 4. LAYOUT OF TWIN MOUND PATTERN AT DEPLOYED TYPE IIID ICBM SITE.

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REFERENCES

25X1 [redacted]

MAPS OR CHARTS

SAC series, scale 1:200,000

REQUIREMENT

GMAIC. 39-64

NPIC PROJECT

11006/66 (partial answer)

Approved For Release 2003/06/20 : CIA-RDP78T04759A005300010003-6
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